OCEAN STEAMSHIP CUISINE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Cannon Street. London, E. C., Sept. 26, 1879. To the Editor of the Herald:—

The enclosed article (printed below), from the ondon Times of to-day, relative to improvements in nglish cuisine, touches upon a point which is near the heart of every American who frequently crosses the ocean—namely, the defective cuisine of the prinocean steam lines. If you have ever crossed a French line from New York to Havre you r know how superior the cuisine is to that of the Eng lish lines. That of the Messageries Maritimes is still better—equal, indeed, to the best Paris hotels, proving that some attractions for the palate can be

ovided at sea. When we take into consideration that the French administration in the kitchen is also more economical than the Euglish it seems strange that the proprietors of the leading lines should not give the welling public a French cuisiae. If these views amend themselves to your judgment will you not have your paper take up the question and advo-

ate them?

I am sure it would prove a subject of great interate to the travelling public, and if you can bring
thout so desirable a change you will confer a great
bleasing upon the public at large. Very truly
T.

rs.

2. S.—I never understood the full force of the resach contained in the siang phrase of sailors. "Son
a sea cook," until I began to be crossing the Attic frequently. It is remarkable that in Fronch
are is no expression corresponding to the Euglish
be just quoted, and this is, therefore, another indilion, perhaps, of the superiority of French ocean

THE DOCTOR IN THE KITCHEN. [From the London Times Sept. 26.] Mr. Ernest Hart writes in the British Medical Jour nal, in continuation of his previous article:-

The public mind is not yet sufficiently awakened he importance of a thorough and active campaign that the waste of food which characterizes the against the waste of food which characterizes the habitual dietary of rich and poor in Great Britain; but, from the extended welcome given to the few words which we wrote on the subject last week it is apparent that the prospect of a winter of much scarcity has predisposed many to the earnest consideration of this question as one of much public moment. A good doctor, it has often been I, must be a good cook; and it is reported of a ynical physician of great repute that, being seen to ssue from the kitchen of a large institution which was visiting, he said, on being interrogated, 'I always go to salute the cook: the cooks are the docst friends; if they were not so bad we should have but few patients. I owe half my income to bad cooks.' This light witticism—'spoken iron-ical,' as Artemus Ward would have it—conveys a crious meaning which we all recognize. A bad cook is wasteful of material, of money, of fuel and of alth; and, with a few exceptions, English cooks are all bad cooks in one sense or other; unskilful in execution, or extravagant in selection, and destitute of sound and economical traditions. Neglecting for the moment the cooking of the rich— who are usually content with a diet as monotonous as it is heavy and excessive in nitrogenous elements—we may turn to those who most interest elements—we may turn to those who most intorest us as the types upon whose model the poorer classes follow at an humble distance. If we look to the cussise of the lower middle classes and of the modest household of the curate, the clerk and the skilled artisan, we see that, as a rule, the art of cooking begins and ends with reasting, boiling, or grilling a limited number of joints of meat and a limited repertory of vegetables. The smaller the household and the income, the less the range of choice, and the smaller the ingenuity in rendering common things digestible and palatable. The stable dinner of the hearty and well paid artisan is a rump steak or a cut of the best part of nutton or beef; and when there remains cold most or cold vegetables or cold fish, the art of dealing with them, however simply, is little studied either by housewife or cook. In a French household the little piece of stewed meat is preceded by a pleasantly flavored soup, made with the bones and parings of the meat and some of the remnants of yesterday's dinner, with perhaps creats of bread and some vegetables added; the meat itself is served with stewed beams, or carrots and onlons, or potatoes. If the joint of one day be a piece of beef, next day the cold meat appears, perhaps cut in alices, with oil and vinegar, or with a mustard toes. If the joint or one day be a piece of ext day the cold meat appears, perhaps cut in with oil and vinegar, or with a mustard. The cold potatoes and cold stewed beans or ower of the previous day make an excellad pext day, with perhaps a tomato added, slices. The macaroni and cheese left over

for their being both palatable and nourishing. Boullon baisse, the fish soup of Marseilles, is a specialty which it might not be easy to import; but any one who has tasted it, either in Marseilles or in the Rue Boleideu, in Paris, will not think it a dish to be despised. What a plebeian and usually coarse and tasteless dish is trips as usually prepared in England; how digestible, nourishing and theep a dinner may be made off trips d la Caen at a hundred restaurants in Paris, and acupe d la fromage, the plebeian ornament and charm of many a petitiouper fin, and the whole tribe of vegetable puries in souppets on sourper fine of the property of the source of the property of the physiological; it is scientific; and, properly done, it is economical and delicious. English cooks use shallow frying pans—in which it is impossible to fry properly—chiefly because they are too careless to strain or clarify the fat or olive oil which they have used once, and to make it serve again and again, as all economical and research of the olive oil which they have used once, and to make it serve again and again, as all economical and research to each of the serve again and again, as all economical and research to rever becomes to occare the serve again and again, as all economical and research to rive oil which they have

luxuries, within the means of every well-to-do artissan or small tradesman.

"The grave side of this question is that, with improved cooking power, and with a wider range of selection of food, comes greater economy. All vegetables—beet root, radishes (which hardly ever appear at our dinner tables); celery, which we mostly sat in chips; raw chestnuts, which our cooks hardly know except reasted or boiled at dessert; red beans, white beans, maize, rice, coarse fish, coid fish, scraps of meat; the previous day's reminants of vegetables—these are among the elements out of which a reasonable and economical cook constructs a savory and nourishing diet list, with a due proportion of meat chosen not always from the choice parts. The servant of the tradesman learns in time to practise the like ingebious and pleasant economies in her own home; and the French artisan lives twice as

well as the English working man, at half the cost, and that, too, in a capital such as Paris, where bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee, in fact most of the neces-suries of life, are from twenty to fifty per cent dearer than they are in London."

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS BY BISHOP LITTLEJOHN ON THE CHURCH'S MISSION-THE ELEMENTS THAT MAKE THE CHURCH A POWER.

The Episcopal Missionary Conference met yester The Episcopal Missionary Conference met yester-day morning in Grace Church. Bishop Lattlejohn, of Long Island delivored an address designed to be in part a welcome to the conference and in part sug-gestive of the needs of the Church's missions and the efforts that should be put forth to supply them. The Bishop said he believed an unusual interest in the missions of the Church would be awakened by the discussions of the conference. It is true, he re-marked that in these days speech is out of all pro-portion to action, but yet he did not believe that the Convention would adjourn without doing something worthy of the divine commission. It has been thought by some that too much work was organized in the past and by others that too little was planned; but this question is not likely to be soon deter-mined. Every soul saved becomes a party to a covenant which obliges him to do what he for the salvation of others. And so it is of the character of the Church's mission that the receiver of to-day should be the dispenser of to-morrow. The field is, indeed, the world, and the Church's mission is as vast as the world. And she is to go not only to the heathen, but to those that have corrupted the faith, to those who have fallen away from it, and to those who have no faith. The want of the people, he said, is not theories, but facts of Christianity—not ethics of Christian thought, but evangelical truth, rooted and grounded in apostolic order. Plain truth is what the people want. Truth such as Paul gave, as it is in Jesus—the same yester-

or Christianity—not centee of Christian thought, out evangetical truth, rooted and grounded in apostolic order. Plain truth is what the people want. Truth such as Faul gave, as it is in Jesus—the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The Bishop indicated the causes and influences that helped to spread the Gospel at the beginning of the Christian era and at the Reformation, and remarked that these have been reproduced in Christian era and at the Reformation, and remarked that these have been reproduced the Charek not to recognize them. At the close of the Eishop's diress the holy communion was administered.

The afternoon and evening sessions were held in Association Hall and were presided ever by Bishop Potter. The question discussed in the afternoon was "association in mission work one of the securities of the Church's peace and the afternoon was "association in mission work one of the communion of the communion

cauliflower of the previous day make an excellent salad pext day, with perhaps a tomsto added, cut in silices. The macaroni and choese left over from a previous meal reappears at the next, reheated with other siliced cold vegetable, colery or salaify, or whatever clase, and covered with a little browned scraped choese.

"The commonest fish, such as ray—which diet poor and rich alike neglect—is served habitually with a little brown butter," and neither workman nor epicure need daspise the nourishing and tooth poor dash. Cold boiled fish respects either "a little brown butter," and neither workman nor epicure need daspise the nourishing and tooth profess made in which much bread and a little fish make up a most nourishing and appet and degish so up are not below the appreciation of a maritime population; and those who have and degish soup are not below the appreciation of a maritime population; and those who have for their being both palatable and nourishing. \*\*GARRIAGE BUILDERS' CONVENTION.\*\*

CARRIAGE BUILDERS' CONVENTION.

The hoirs of the last Mrs. Elizabeth A. Edgar, of New York, on private terms. The hoirs of the last Mrs. Elizabeth A. Edgar, of New York, who was lost on the steamer Ville question of the foreign Mission committees, which were circulated freely among the autionics at both business acasions yesterday, show that the receipts of the former for the year stated part of the nomestic and Foreign Mission committees, which were circulated freely among the autionics, which were circulated freely among the autionics at both business acasions yesterday, show that the receipts of the former for the year stated part of the foreign mong the autionics, at both business acasions yesterday, show that the receipts of the former for the year stated part of the former for the year stated and provided when the provided with the receipts of the former for the year stated and solve of the receipts of the foreign mong the autionics at both business acasions yesterday, show that the receipts of the former for the yea

COURAGING REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Builders' National Association was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. One hundred and ten

active members answered to their names. At the first Convention, held in New York in 1872, Mr. C. P. Kimball, of Chicago, in his address presented certain statistics as to the number of men and the amount of capital employed in cargathered at Washington he computed that at that time 100,000 men were engaged in various ways in the manufacture of wheeled vehicles in this country, and that at least \$100,000,000 was invested therein. it is economical and delicious. English cocks use shallow frying pane—in which it is impossible to Try properly—chiedly because they are too carcless to strain or eiserity the rate or olive oil which they have should do. Olive oil is the best material for should do. Olive oil is the best material for frying either potatoes or fish, and, if need cleasured, may be used over and over again. Any one who chooses to take a lesson in frying potatoes at the corner of the street may see the wire bowl of potatoes plunged into a deep sancepan full of boliving the control of the street and see the wire bowl of potatoes plunged into a deep sancepan full of boliving the control of the street and the street and the corner of the street may see the wire bowl of potatoes plunged into a deep sancepan full of boliving the proton of the vessel; and, if he choose to carry off a pennyworth in a paner bag, he will observe that they are of a deity the great heat, they are avery; and the proto of the perceiton of the operation is that they do not greate the paper bag.

The proton of the proton of the vessel; and, if he choose to carry off a pennyworth in a paner bag, he will observe that they are of a deity the great heat, they are avery; and the proto of the perceiton of the operation is that they do not greate the paper bag.

The proton of the proton of the proton of the proton of the perceiton of the operation is that they do not greate the paper bag.

The proton of the

Ah Chee, a laundryman at No. 1,502 Third avenue, when asked in Special Sessions yesterday to point out the person who in July last punched him in the head, seemed greatly confused. Fnaily, however, his gaze fell upon the prisoner, John Bolesen, who sat surveying him with a pair of innocent cross eyes. He then exclaimed, "Melica man punchee morities there," and took a seat amid great laughter. A number of children of hoodium inclinations had thrown dirt on the Chinaman's lawn dried clothes. He chased them into the street and ran against Bolesen's fist, which caused a spurting or Mengolian blood. So testifying Ah Chee rested his case. Bolesen's eyes smiled at each other as their owner denied having hit the Chinaman's nose. He then retired and called up an array of witnesses. Their story was that Ah Chee chased a pretty little girl across Third avenue, and, overtaking her, put her head under his arm and retraced his steps. She screamed, a crowd gathered, some one hit Ah Chee in the face, he ran into his store and returned brandishing a pistol, and then a tall man thumped him on the head with an umbrella. The prisoner was discharged and Ah Chee trotted out of court a thoroughly disgusted man.

NEWPORT.

CHARMING AUTUMNAL WEATHER DETAINS SUM MER BESIDENTS AT THEIR HOMES BY THE SEA-BUILDINGS IN PROGRESS-REAL ESTATE

The weather is charming at this delightful sum-mer resort, and it is not strange that many of the prominent visitors remain at their cottages. Four weeks of pleasant weather, without a single storm. is indeed an unusual occurrence at the seaboard, and this fact has been a godsend to Newport and her terests. Newport is indeed very attractive just now, clad as she is in her beautiful autumnal dress, and those who have remained here to enjoy the with the place than ever. The fashionable streets and thoroughfares are not descried by any means. Elegant equipages and familiar faces may be seen on every hand, while it is not unusual to see a coach and four. Many of the cottagers will remain here until the latter part of the present mouth, while some will remain until the snow begins to fly. Social entertainments and postimes are of daily oc-currence, and it is evident that the restivities of the

ession have not ended.

There will be considerable building and other improvements during the fall, winter and spring months. The sound of the mechanic's tools may now be heard everywhere, and there is not an idle carpenter or mason in the city, they having plenty of work on or about the homes of the summer residents. Now cottages are being built for Mr. S. B. Stitt, of Philadelphia, and Mr. W. H. Lowis, of New York. Mr. Lewis' house is located at Ochre Point and his estate extends down to the shore. His stable, built after the Queen Anne style—the same style of architecture being designed for the house—is nearly completed. He is expending a large amount of money in building a sea wall, and a new embankment as well, adjoining the one built for Mr. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis, who is very fond of fishing, proposes building a pier out to Bass' Rock, of which he will thus have exclusive control. There are two excellent fishing points in front of his estate which are eagerly sought after by anglers.

MINOR IMPROVEMENTS. estate extends down to the shore. His stable, built

MIROR IMPROVEMENTS.

MIR Frederick Sheldon, of New York, whose summer residence is located on the corner of Annandale road and Narragansett avonue, is to build an addition (nineteen teet square) to his house, in which is to be a handsome bay window of a very unique

lesign.

Lieutenant Richard C. Derby, United States Navy, who recently purchased, for \$8,400, the Barclay cot-Lieutenant Richard C. Derby, United States Navy, who recently purchased, for \$8,400, the Barclay cotage, on Kay street, proposes making extensive improvements to its interior as well as exterior.

The contract for extensively improving the Stockton cottage, on Kay street, owned by Mr. G. M. Tooker, ot New York, has been awarded. It is proposed to build a large addition on the southwest corner which will correspond with the main house. A large and commondious stable is also to be built. Colonel J. McPhearson Creighton, of Georgia, has commenced to beautify his cottage on Kay street. An addition (18x18 feet) is to be built, two stories high, with a bay window in each.

Jrs. Thorndike, of Boston: Mr. Abel French, Mr. Ward and Mr. Daniel Torrance, of New York, are also making improvements to their respective estates.

A cottage has just been completed for Dr. S. C. Powell, of New Hayen, on Beach street. Its dimensions are 28x46 feet, and it is two stories high, the first story being of brick and the second of wood. It is built after the Queen Anne style, so popular at Newport.

Mr. Pierre Lerillard's new pier for the use of his

Mowport.

Mr. Pierre Lerillard's new pier for the use of his steam yacht, opposite his estate at Ochré Point, is nearly completed. Leading down to the wharf from a rustic summer house on the edge of the romantic cliffs is a staircase of the same design, which attracts no little attention.

cliffs is a staircase of the same design, which attracts no little attention.

MOVEMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.

Of late there have been several real estate transactions, and, as the parties concerned are summer residents, mention of some of them will interest many of the readers of the Herald.

The Ogden stone house on Narragansett avenue, which was occupied by the lamested Marquis de Nossiles the last year that he represented France at the national capital, and which was subsequently rented to Mayor Cooper, of New York, has been sold to Mr. William F. Weld, of Philadelphia, for \$29,000. It was purchased from the Ogden heirs less than a year ago by Mr. W. D. Horton, of Providence, R. I. The executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Colford Jones, of New York, have sold their cottage on Bellevue avenue to Mr. David King, Jr., of the same city, for \$25,000. The estate contains 62,000 feet of land. The trustees under the will of the late Mrs. Emily F. Bruen, of New York, have sold thee cottage on Catherine stroet, occupied during the past season by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, to Miss Frances Jones, of New York, on private terms.

The heirs of the late Mrs. Elizabeth A. Edgar, of New York, who was lost on the steamer Ville du Hayre, have sold their furnished cottage, together

for \$7,000.

Mr. G. Mead Tooker, of New York, paid \$26,500 for the Stockton cottage, on the corner of Kay and Touro

the Stockton cottage, on the corner of Kay and Touro streets.

Mrs. Therndike, of Boston, has purchased the King cottage, on Church street, and Mr. Philip Caswell, Jr., founder of the drug firm of Caswell, Hazard & Co.. of New York, has recently purchased seven building sites on Broad street, which he proposes to improve. Mr. Caswell's new aummer residence, a description of which has appeared in the Henald, is about completed, and it is considered a first class establishment. It is expected that several other real estate sales will be consummated at an early date.

There was no truth in the report that Mr. W. W. Astor, or New York, had purchased the vills on the Chiffs owned by Mrs. Charles L. Anthony, of New York. The gentleman who occupied it last season—Mr. L. L. Lorillard, of New York—has the refusal of it for another season.

Aft. L. L. Lorinard, of New York—as the retused of it for another season.

During the fall and spring the Street Commissioner will devote considerable attention to a number of the fashionable thoroughfares, and will expend a liberal amount of money in putting them in order for the season of 1880. "WASH" WOODWORTH COMMITTED.

ACCUSED OF IMPLICATION IN THE WESTCHES-

TER COUNTY BURGLARIES. "Wash" Woodworth, who is said to be one of the gang of masked burglars recently so active in West-chester county, was committed to the County Jail at White Plains last evening by Justice McClelat white Plains last evening by Justice McClei-lan, of Mount Vernon, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Not the slightest suspicion had been directed to young Woodworth until the arrest of Edward Hubbard, one of his accomplices, after they had robbed the residence of Rev. M. L. Scudder in Mount Vernon. Hubbard a few days ago acknowledged that he had had a hand in the robbery and hinted that Woodworth had "put up the job."
The latter is well known throughout the county, and it was the easiest thing in the The latter is well known throughout the county, and it was the easiest thing in the world for him to pay a visit anywhere on some pretext in order to lay his plans for the predatory cail a few days later. Captain Mangin, of Yonkers, with Detective Dorsey, of this city, tracked him down, as detailed in the Herand of yesterday, and he is now confined in the station house at Yonkers. Yesterday afternoon he was taken to Mount Vernou in the police wagon and arraigned before Justice McClellan to answer a charge of burglar preterred by the Rev. Mr. Soudder, pastor of the Methodist Church in that place, whose premises were robbed of \$200 worth of jewelry, plate and ciothing. No evidence was ready in any other case against nim. The accused was calm and self-possessed. During the taking of the testimony he whispered frequently to Captain Mangin and dictated a portion of the latter's evidence as to places where the articles stolen were disposed of. The victim of the robbery testified to its accomplishment on September 30, and identified several articles shown as his property. Captain Mangin testified that the articles identified by Mr. Scudder as a portion of the property stolen from him were requered in Baltimore by himself and Detective Dorsey through information furnished by the prisoner or from pawn tickets found on his person; Woodworth had also informed him that the silverware had been sold in John street and Maiden lane, this city, and on visiting those places he learned it had all gone into the melting pot. The articles recovered were an overcoat, one silver napkin ring and seven plated torks.

The prisoner then, in answer to the questions put to him by the Justice, said that his name was Washington Woodworth; that he was twenty-one years of age and resided at New Brighton, S. I. When the question was put, "What have you to say to the charge preterred against you?" he eagerly asked:—"Must I answer that? I need not if I don't want to, need I?"

"On, no," said the Justice; "you can use your own discretion as to that

"That is not a matter that affects your commitment," replied the Justice.

"But," insisted the prisoner, "there is no 'A' in my name. I have no middle name."

The Justice, who in making out the papers had taken the name from the envelope of a letter addressed to him by his wife as "W. A. Woodworth," said no more. Woodworth then begged that Captain Mangin be allowed to take him to White Plains. This was refused unless the Captain requested it. The latter did so, and the Justice so ordered. The prinoner then with a light and januty step mounted the wagon and was conveyed to Yonkers for the night, and to-day will be taken to the Gounty Jail.

## A PARRICIDE'S STATEMENT.

HENRY J. GUNN TELLS HOW HE KILLED RIS FATHER WITH A HATCHET-THREE WEEKS OF HIDING IN BOSTON, LOWELL AND NEW

Bosron, Oct. 15, 1879. community was pleased this morning to learn that Henry J. Gunn, who brutally butchered his father, Justin L. Gunn, in Bridgewater, on September 24, had been captured by two officers in this city last evening. The particulars of the heinons crime were given in the HEBALD at the time, and may be briefly stated thus:-The body of the murdered man was found by a neighbor on the morning of the 26th; it was fearfully mangled, the head being crushed in by heavy blows from a hatchet and the blood lying around in pools and clotted masses. The on Henry, who alone lived with his father, had disappeared, and as it was well known that they did not agree very well suspicion naturally was attached to him. As no tidings of the young man were obtained the a conviction. The detective officers were vigilantly searching for him, and arrests of suspected men were made—one in Vermont and one in Canada. Meanwhile the parricide, as his own statement Lowell, and had even gone within a few miles of the scene of the tragedy in broad daylight. He was caught on Court street, this city, last evening, and quietly brought to the quarters of the State police, where he was kept secure during the night.

where he was kept secure during the night.

GUNN'S CONFESSION.

He expressed himself as willing to give the whole story, not only to the police, but to the public, and accordingly made the following statement, substantially:—"On Wednesday, September 24, I was digging potatoes, and after I had got through with my day's work I put the potatoes in the cellar, wet. Father was mowing that day, and at night, when he came home and found that the potatoes were wet, he scolded me. I swent out to spend the evening with a lady friend, and getting home about ten o'clock, father got up and let me in. He commenced to scold again; I answered back and he knocked me down. If he had let it go at that it would have been all right, but while I was down he began to pound me. I got up, reached to the mantelpiece and took a small serowdriver about the size of my finger, but about two feet long, and struck him with it. But he got the best of me and pounded me good. I was wild for revenge, and, as he rested on the edge of the bed, I went out—just out of the dining room door—into the passage way, he rested on the edge of the bed, I went out—just out of the dining room door—into the passage way, and took a hatchet which I fount there and came back to the room where he was. Holding the hatchet, a heavy one, in my left hand, down this way, by my leg (iflustrating), so that he couldn't see it, I went in front of him, and when I got past I turned sharply around and struck him a heavy blow in the head with it, using both hands. I struck him four times and he fell off the bed a corpse. I picked him up and laid him on it again. He made no noise at all. I stepped to the back door and gave the hatchet a fling over in the woodpile. I did not cover it up or touch it after throwing it from me.

it again. He made no noise at all. I stepped to the back door and gave the hatchet a fling over in the woodpile. I did not cover it up or touch it after throwing it from me.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

"I then went to a chest in the dining room, where I knew father had some mondy, and broke it open with the screwdriver. I took \$108, all there was, and his watch, which he always put in that box every night. I had looked in his pocket, but could not find the keys to the box; I found keys enough, but not the right ones. After getting the money and watch I found his valies, put my shirts in it and then went to the barn, where I slept. I slept on the naymow till daylight; got up, led the horses; drove the cows down the road half a mile to pasture and shut them in. I then walked to the Bridgewater depot; did not go back to the house after I left if the night before; took the 7:39 train for Boston. I went to the Grand Central Hotel, on Washington street, and there wrote to my aunt in Lowell, telling her to meet me next day at two P. M. at Drew's saloon, Central street, Lowell.

Here he detailed his movements in the city, his meeting with his aunt, &c.; he registered as G. B. Foster. He proceeded with the direct story of his wanderings, as follows:—Next morning in Lowell I saw in the Boston papers an account of the murder—yes, we might as well call it that as anything—and took the 9:30 train, over the Boston and Maine road, for Boston. In Boston I walked around the city; sat down in the Common, and got dinner on Cambridge street.

city; sat down in the Common, and got dinner on Cambridge street.

A TRIF TO NEW YORK.

I took the six o'clock train that evening by the Fall River line for New York, arriving in New York Sunday morning, going to the New England House on the Bowery. I went about the city a good deal and visited Central Park. Monday evening I went to a theatre and Tuesday night to Volk's Garden, both in the Bowery. Sunday night I met an old chum who kept in my company. Wednesday night I lett New York for Boston, my chum accompanying me. I don't know why I came back. I arrived in Boston, Thursday morning and proceeded to Lowell, where I and my chum put up at a boarding house. On the following Tuesday we came back to Boston and went to New York by the Fall River line, There we stopped till a weck ago last Monday, at a house in Varick street. Monday night, the 6th inst. we came back to Boston. There we stopped till a week ago last Monday, at a house in Varick street. Monday night, the 6th inst., we came back to Boston. We went to Lowell Tuesday, and "apreced" it considerably. Friday night I was arrested and taken to the station for being drunk. There I was given a lecture and discharged. That same night my chum, while I was sleeping, took everything I had, watch and chain, \$40 in money, overcoat, everything, and got away. I walked next day through Boston to Bridgewater, where I arrived Sunday morning, intending to go home, but changed my mind and came back to Boston Monday morning. I was not surprised when the officers took me. I am sick of hiding, and am now ready to take whatever may be in store for me.

Gunn was taken to-day to Brockton, Mass., where he was arraigned for murder, and, waiving examination, he was committed to Plymouth County Jail,

GREENFIELD'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

A STRONG SUMMING UP OF THE CASE FOR THE PRESECUTION-EX-JUDGE HUNTINGTON, PRIS-ONER'S COUNSEL, TAKEN ILL WHILE SPEAKING. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1879.

The Court House to-day was crowded to suffocation by ladies and others anxious to hear counsel sum up the Greenfield murder case.

Mr. Goodell finished the plea in behalf of the defence this forenoon. He was followed by ex-District Attorney Lamoree, of Oswego, in the main argument for the people. He gave these reasons as the causes for Greenfield killing his wife: Because he was jealous of her and supposed she was going to leave him and go to Ohio to get a wife:—Because he was jealous of her and supposed she was going to leave him and go to Ohio to get a divorce; because he thought she had stelen his property and was conspiring to steal \$200 which he had isid up to make a payment on his farm; because, as he stated to Mrs. Dennison. "I had made up my mind if Alice could not remain my wife she could not be the wife of anybody else." The evidences Mr. Lamorce gave that Greenfield committed the murder were these:—tireenfield left his wife in anger the night before and went to his father's house, then arose, as he admits, about the time of the murder, and proceeded alone to his own house; his jack nife was tound the next morning become are with human blood, not yet dry; he denied knowing where his knife was when first interrogated about it; the knife had been partially wiped with a paper which had been thrown in the wood box, the natural receptacle for refuse matter, where only the husband would have taken the pains to put it; the prisoner was cusbled to asy before the lamp was lighted, and thus disclosed the murdered woman. "My God! I bet she's dead!" that, without previous knowledge of her death, he would have used expressions of grief, pity and deep emotion, all of which he did not use, not even shedding a tear; the apparel of the murdered woman after the murder had been laid upon the bed, where only a husband would have taken pains to lay it, to protect it as property; the traces of blood were found in the road toward the father's house, where the prisoner went after the murder; house, where the prisoner went after the murder. And when compelled to account for it had substituted in its place an overcoat with a cape; the prisoner had destroyed his overcoat without a cape, which he wore on the night of the murder, and when compelled to account for ith ad substituted in its place an overcoat with a cape; the prisoner had ead on the morning after the murder. "If give all I have in the world to be out of this scrape." The blood found in the roats of the prisoner's all

cited by the counsel as evidence of the prisoner's guilt.

GREENPIELD UNMOVED.

During the terrible arraignment of counsel the prisoner sat without evineing any emotion whatever. When Mr. Lamoree alluded to the dead wife lying on the floor in her own blood, and to the sleeping child near, several of the jury and hundreds of the spectators were motied to tears, but no sign of emotion came from Greenfield.

Ex-Judge Huntington was to have made the last address to the jury for the prisoner this afternoon. He had proceeded in his remarks about an hour when his voice completely broke down. He talked almost in a whisper for ten minutes, when he was obliged to give up from physical calculation, and was conducted by the Sheriff to an anteroom when a physician was called. Mr. Ruger spoke hait an hour for the people when Judge Danleis announced an adjournment would to taken till morning and then if Judge Huntington, Greenfield's counsel, were well enough he could have another speech.

CUBA.

INSURGENTS STILL HIDING IN WOODS AND MOUNTAINS - MANY WHITES HAVE TAKEN UP ARMS-NAMES OF THE CHIEFS.

HAVANA, Oct. 11, 1879.

The political situation in Cuba has undergone no perceptible change during the last fortnight. Accounts from the seat of the insurrection have been very meagre. With the exception of reports of numerous surrenders there has been no news of any kind. But although the public is left in the dark with regard to the number and condition of the persons in arms against the government, it is certain that the insurgents remain hidden in sections of woods and mountains. This is borne out by the fact that newspapers published in Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, Gibara and other places, received in this city, all state that there are no signs of the insurgents in these localities. Accounts as to the condition of the insurgents are very much conored men, others assert that a great many whites have also taken up arms. The probability is that the greater part of them are blacks, but it is pretty certain that numbers of whites are also engaged in the insurrectionary movement. A Gibara journal has mentioned the names of various ex-chiefs of the last insurrection who had taken up their abodes in that neighborhood as having again risen in arms against the government. Among such ex-chiefs are Belisario Peralta, Angel Guerra, Nicomedos Guerra and Cornello Rojas, also Limbano Sanchez, who was appointed the percettor of Agriculture in the jurisdiction of Earacos by the government after the conclusion of peace, and Silverio del Prado, who was appointed Collector of Customs at Guantanamo and Guillermon of Cuba. While the negro insurgents are supposed to fight for their freedom, the whites are sand to struggle for autonomy. This latter doctrine has just received a stunning blow by the publication of a letter written by the eminent Cuban José A. Saco, who recently died in Spain. The letter was written a few days before his death. Saco was the authority upon whose writings the supporters of autonomy base their doctrines, which are all upset by the contents of this letter. Saco says that twenty years ago the word autonomy was first pronounced in Cuba, but that unfortunately the greater part of those who use it now do not know its meaning. He defies anybody to find in any of his writings a single phrase in which he asks for autonomy. He iurther says he is thoroughly convinced that Cuba is absolutely without the necessary requirements for autonomy. The only thing he has ever asked for Cuba is a provincial legislature, a thing very different irron autonomy, and which, while strengthening the true liberty of Cuba, would at the same time preserve the bonds of national integrity. The journals advocating autonomy do not know what to say in regard to thus letter. Captain General Blanco has issued a circular, addressed to the Mayors of the whole island, directing their attention to the law of consure, the Mayors being, according to the new nunicipal laws, and it was at first believed that it was aimed at the suppression of publications that advocated autonomy; but this suppo the insurrectionary movement. A Gibara has mentioned the names of various ex-chiefs of the last insurrection who had taken up their abodes the bonds of national integrity. The journals alwocating autonomy do not know what to say in regard to thus lotter. Captain General Blanco has issued a circular, addressed to the Mayors of the sissued as circular, addressed to the Mayors of the new municipal laws, charged with enasorship of the press. The circular contains sixteen exubanatory are the contains sixteen exubanatory and the contains of the contains of publications that advocated autonomy; but this supposition proved extenoeus, because the organs of the autonomy doctrine contains to publish their General had sent commissioners to treat with the insurgents for surrender arose from the fact that he morely assained with the necessary recommend. He contains appointed by the United States and Catharine Boorum. Function of order and tranquility in different parts of the island. The contains appointed by the United States and treatment of yallow fever in this country, addressed before leaving the cisiant & interior Captain General Blanco, thanking him for the hospitality portant services the commission appointed by the Spanish government had rendered them.

The crops continue to give excellent promise all over the kind, and as under present circumstances for the present circumstances for the contains of the contains

that you have said what you just did. The fact of the business is the office has been muliprod and misrepresented almost beyond contrance. We are not carryed against shipowners, shipmasters, incorporate or passagness. As all of the edy paper to commend the law is a commend of the edy paper to commend the law is a contract of the commend of the law is a commend of the law is a contract of the law is a commend of the law is a content of the law is a commend of the law is a content of

and two stories in height. The alarm was promptly given and a large crowd of spectators assembled about the burning structure. The Chief Engineer, on arriving at the scene, became alarmed for the safety of surrounding property, so rapid was the progress of the fire, A second alarm was then given by the City Hall bell, and eight streams of given by the City Hall bell, and eight streams of water were brought to beer upon the fire. The flames communicated to a one-story frame stable and carriage house in the rear owned by F. Harper, untertaker, and considerable difficulty was experienced in removing the horses, hearses and coaches. The work was successfully accomplished, however, all the horses except one being taken out. The roof was burned off the stable and a portion of the sides was also demolished. When the firs was finally extinguished the horse that had been abandoned to its fale was found safe in that part of the stable which had escaped the fire. Mr. Nelson estimates his loss on stock, building and machinery at about \$15,000. The property is insured for \$4,000. Mr. Harper's loss will not exceed \$1,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

Andrus—Armitage,—On Tuesday evening, October 7, at the First Exptist Church, New York city, by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, Emma J. Armitage to W. Maawell Andrus.

Bischopy—Parker.—On Wednesday afternoon, October 15, at St. Paul's Church, New York, by the Rev. Charles F. C. Hennicke, Franklin J. Bischopy to Miss Eva Manie Parker, all of this city.

Edwards—Fullerton.—In Brocklyn, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, October 15, 1879, by the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D., Ramdelf, 1879, by the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D., Ramdelf, Halls—Whittaker.—On Tuesday evening, October 14, at Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. O. Ferris, William Halls, Jr., to Sarah W., daughter of George Whittaker.

Irving—Henderson.—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. James S. Bush, at the Church of the Ascension, New Brighton, Staten Island, Guay Emilius Inving to Maria Adrelande, daughter of John C. Henderson, Esq.

Langefeld—Guentzer.—On Monday, October 13, by Rev. Dr. Fleischhacker, Albert Langefeldt, of New York, to Mrs. Lalie Guentzer, of Chicago. No cards.

Livingston—Rolando.—On Wednesday, October 15, 1879, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. William J. Scabury, Mr. Henny W. Livingston to Miss Rosita Rolando, all of this city. No cards.

cards.

MITCHELL—HALLOCK—In Long Island City,
Wednesday, October 15, by Rev. C. J. Young, of
Long Branch, Fieddrick A. MITCHELL, of Flushing,
L. L. to S. ELIZABETH HALLOCK, of Yaphank, L. I.
RANDELL—WRIGHT—October 15, in New York, by
Rev. J. Mathews, J.AMES W. RANDELL, of Hempstead,
and Mary C. Wright, of New York.
UNDERBILL—BRYEA.—On Tuesday, October 14, by
the Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Gardinski P. UnderHILL to Olivia E., daughter of Benjamin Beyea, Esq.

DIFD